

THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1838.

CORN AND CORN PLANTING.

As the period for corn planting is at hand, it may not be amiss to remind our readers that five acres of land well prepared, manured and tended, will produce more good corn than ten, indifferently prepared, scantily manured, and slovenly cultivated. Than corn, there is no crop which pays better, when its culture is properly conducted, nor is there any which repays labor more grudgingly under opposite treatment, or punishes neglect more signally. With respect to the best manner of culture, the mode and method can be easily and briefly pronounced. Although it will grow in any soil under good management, it delights most in sandy or light loamy soils, and requires that the ground should be thoroughly pulverized before planting, kept clean and well stirred from the time of being planted until laid by. Indeed, if a corn-field be anywise extensive, the harrow, the plough, and the cultivator, may find constant employment during this entire interval, as there is no truth more universally admitted, than that the cleaner the corn-field is kept, and the more open the ground, the greater certainty there is of making a good crop. So great is the difference between the yield of a cleanly tended field, and one that is suffered to grow up in noxious plants, that an indifferent soil which receives proper attention, will produce more than the very best land if neglected. If weeds be permitted to grow up and encumber the earth, they rob the corn plants of the nourishment essential to their growth, keep the ground so hard, that the dews are prevented from sinking into the earth, and are exhaled by the sun without imparting their rich and fertilizing properties to the soil, and thus is the corn robbed of one of the most powerful agents in promoting its growth, and the farmer deprived to an injurious extent of his profit.

With respect to the time of planting, it is impossible in a country like ours, of such variety of climates, to fix upon any particular period; a

few hundred miles make a difference of five or six weeks; for while the planter in the south in many parts can get in his corn in the beginning of March, or earlier, those of the north cannot do so till the middle of May, and, indeed, in some instances till June. But though circumstances forbid the arbitrary prescription of a day, it may be assumed, as the dictate of prudence, that it is always safest to get it in at the earliest possible period, and we, therefore, recommend to all to seize the first opportunity to get through with their planting.

DUTTON CORN.

This variety of corn, as many of our readers are aware, has been the favorite corn of most of the farmers of the eastern and northern states for several years; nor has it attained its popularity without merit; for besides being an early kind, it is, under favorable circumstances, a productive one, averaging, according to the skill of the cultivator, strength of soil, and goodness of the season, from fifty to a hundred bushels to the acre. From its diminutive growth, one not acquainted with its yield, would not be disposed to view it with a favorable eye; but notwithstanding its want of altitude, it is a generous bearer, and one would be struck with wonder that stalks so small could support ears of such comparatively large size; when we say this, we do not mean to be understood as desiring to convey the idea that the ears are large except in relation to the stalks whereon they are grown. Each ear, however, of well developed growth, will yield half a pint of grain, and when it is considered that each stalk upon good ground, well cultivated, will yield two good ears, and that it will bear being planted four stalks in a 'hill,' 8 feet apart, it may very readily be conceived that its product is by no means despicable.

Planters in the middle, southern and western states, who make corn their principal crop, and who rely upon *fodder* as the main supply of pro-vender for their stock, would of course be loath to adopt this variety for their general crop; but even these, would find it to their advantage to plant it in part, for by so doing they would be able to have several weeks more to get their ground ready, as it may, indeed, be planted as late as the 10th of June, with a certainty of securing a crop.

393.
Last year we did not get our last patch in until the 2d and 3d of June, and off of 1 acre and 10 perches made 74 bushels—nor was this all; for we had the crop *housed* on the 27th of August, being only 87 days from the time of planting; and we hazard nothing in saying, that, had we been able to have done it justice in its culture, its product would have exceeded a hundred bushels.

CLOVER AND PLASTER.

We are happy to hear that the benefits from the use of these two *hand-maids* of agriculture, have been so strikingly conspicuous of late among the farmers and planters of the lower counties of the western shore of this state, that the orders for them in this market the present season have been double in amount what they were last year. This looks well, and proves conclusively, that the spirit of improvement is abroad.

LIME ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF WHEAT.

Mr. Charles T. Jackson, the Geologist of the State of Maine, in a letter to the Rev. Henry Colman, has this remark, which goes to confirm the opinion that a minute portion of lime is sufficient to promote the growth of wheat in soils, and that it is also essential to the production of this grain.

"I find by chemical examination of several remarkable soils, that a very minute quantity of carbonate of lime, *viz.* from 1 to 2 per cent. is amply sufficient to render them capable of bearing heavy crops of good wheat. I am also satisfied that a soil is incapable of producing wheat of good quality if it does not contain carbonate of lime; for this substance is an essential ingredient of this grain."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

We are highly gratified to hear that the *Grand and Petit Jurors* of Baltimore County Court, at the present term, have taken the incipient steps to form an *Agricultural Society*. This is as it should be, and we tender to the patriotic members of those bodies the undissembled homage of our gratitude, as from their attention to a most important though neglected interest, they deserve all praise. The influence of their happy example,

will not, we are certain, be lost upon the Jurors of other counties, and we shall, therefore, look forward with the fondest anticipations to a speedy realization of those benefits which must inevitably flow from a measure so eminently calculated to promote the interests, and increase the comforts of those engaged in the pursuits of husbandry.

Time of sowing Spring Wheat.—The editor of the *Yankee Farmer*, in an article on the time of sowing Spring Wheat, makes the following observations upon the subject:

"Some writers recommend sowing wheat very early or very late to prevent injury from the grain worm; but very few recommend early sowing for this purpose; and it is not generally considered that early sowing will be a remedy against this insect. Late sowing was last year practised by many farmers with various success. The time of sowing late was usually about the last of May or first of June. The grain-worm did not injure the late sown wheat, as the season for the fly's committing its depredations was past before the wheat was in blossom, so as to be liable to injury."

Quantity of Spring Wheat to the acre.—If the ground is very good, from 4 to 5 pecks is the quantity, as the wheat will tiller more; if it be thin from 7 to 8 pecks to the acre.

Mode of preparing Spring Wheat.—After floating off all the light grains and extraneous substances, soak the seed for 12 hours in a strong pickle, then drain off the pickle, and stir in as much newly made white wash as will cover the grain, say a quart to a bushel. Immediately after this latter operation, the seed must be sown.

Spring Wheat, south of New York, may be sown any time during the month of April, or early in May.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

CURATIVE OF CATTLE.

For the cure of Murrain, or Plague—Take of the *herba angelica*, *rue*, *life-everlasting*, *calandine*, *yarrow* and *marrows*, each a handful, chop them up fine; then add of *tar* a gill, *soap* 4 oz., *salt* a handful; make these into an electuary, and give a ball the size of an egg for a dose, repeating it every two hours until it be convalescent, then intermit the dose every four hours until the cure be effected. If your beast be attacked in the field put it into a shed or stable, which should be

fumigated by sprinkling chloride of lime over it, and keeping a bottle with a few ounces of it hung up in the stable uncorked. The noses of all the other cattle, as well as those which are sick, should be smeared with *tar*. Keep the stalls and stables clean. If a small quantity of *tar* were placed in the corner of each manger it would be well.

Another—A Virginian informs us that a friend of his cured a valuable cow in the last stage of the bloody murrain by simply giving her two doses of sugar, of a pound each, mixed with water.

An unguent for a sore—Take of hog's lard 6 oz., honey 1½ oz., beeswax and rosin each ½ oz., and raw turpentine 1 oz. or ½ gill spirits turpentine, place the whole over a slow fire, stir well till they are melted thoroughly. Anoint the part three times a day till the cure is effected, taking care to wash it previous to each application with castile soap and water.

General drink for a cow or horse when sick—Take 4 cloves of garlic bruised, a quart of new milk, three table spoonsful of *tar*, three table spoonsful of sweet oil, let them infuse for some time, and then give the whole at one drink.

To restore the appetite—Take of *rue*, *centaury*, *featherfew*, *horehound*, *sage* and *salt*, a handful of each, boil the whole for 15 minutes in 3 qts. of beer or ale, then let it cool and strain the liquor off, give a pint at a drink for five successive mornings, not permitting the beast to drink until evening. If the animal's bowels should be costive, give it a quarter of a pound of *epsom salts* dissolved in a pint of water, after which let it have warm nourishing messes for a few days.

MODE OF MANUFACTURING BEET SUGAR.

Dr. *Hall*, of Northampton, Mass. has furnished the editor of the *Courier*, with the following method of making beet sugar; and as it is unencumbered with the useless verbiage of the plans as described by foreign authors, it will, we are certain, prove acceptable to the general reader.

About 100 lbs. of beets having been washed, and the small roots and defective portions removed, they were reduced to a pulp by means of a grater* made by fastening sheets of tin, which were perforated as for common graters, to a cylinder turned by a crank, a box being placed on the top to contain the beets. The pulp was then put into a linen cloth, and the juice expressed!—five gallons were obtained. (Six or seven might have been procured with proper care.) The juice was put into a boiler and before heat was applied 1½ oz. (by weight) of sulphuric acid at 66° mixed with three times its weight of water—and 1½ oz. of lime (weighed before it was slackened) slackened

with hot water and diluted to the consistence of thin cream, were added and mixed quickly and thoroughly with the juice. Heat was then applied, and the temperature of the juice raised in a few minutes to 190° Fahrenheit's Thermometer. One or two oz. of coarsely powdered animal carbon (bone or ivory black) and the white of one egg beat up with a portion of the juice were then added and well mixed—the heat was then withdrawn, and the juice, in a few minutes, from being thick and black, became clear and nearly transparent.

It was then poured off—(the animal carbon, lime, and other impurities falling to the bottom of the boiler) into a clean vessel to be concentrated, and was reduced by boiling over a slow fire to the consistence of thin syrup. Three ounces more of animal carbon and the white of another egg was now added for the purpose of clarifying the juice still more, and removing in part the flavor of the beet—the boiling was continued for a few minutes, and the syrup then filtered through a piece of flannel fitted to a frame. This process being completed, all that remained was to concentrate the syrup so that it would crystallize.

This is the most delicate and essential part of the process, for deficiency or excess of boiling will prevent crystallization from taking place, success will depend on the tact of the manufacturer. On the first trial the directions laid down in the books were closely followed, and the temperature was raised to 90° of Reaumur's thermometer, i. e. about 234° of Fahrenheit, and although the process was conducted with care, the syrup was burned and of course lost. On the second trial more confidence was placed on the evidence of the senses to ascertain when the syrup was sufficiently reduced, and more successfully. Having set the whole aside in an earthen vessel, after a few days small crystals (grains) of sugar were found deposited on the bottom and sides of the vessel. These gradually increased until the quantity deposited was 3, 4, or 5 per cent., (no accurate estimate can be made, as much of the syrup was lost in experimenting.) The molasses was then poured off, and that still adhering to the sugar allowed to drain off through a coarse linen cloth placed over the mouth of the vessel containing it, the whole being inverted and placed in a position where the temperature was from 70 or 80 or 90° of Fahr.

The sugar was left in its raw state, partly because it was difficult to refine so small a quantity—and partly because it was thought advisable to leave it in that form in which it could be most easily obtained.

*A cylinder with saw plates placed as described by Mr. Church in his treatise on Beet Sugar would be far preferable.

ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT.

The last "Cultivator" has the following paragraphs:

"The testimonies in favor of this grain multiply on our hands, although they were before amply sufficient to establish its reputation.

"Levi Hopkins, of Seneca, Cayuga, from six bushels of seed sown on the 10th of April last, on 5 acres of sandy land, threshed and cleaned up

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202 bushels. The sample sent us is beautiful—Mr. H. had 16 acres in winter wheat adjoining, which was much injured by rust, and produced less than the 5 acres of Italian.

“A. B. Clark, of New Hartford, Oneida, has raised the Italian wheat three years, twice successively upon the same field, without manure, (bad husbandry,) and obtained the first season 25, and the latter 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Clark also sowed three acres of Siberian on soil similar to that sown with Italian, and the product was 20 bushels to the acre. These facts are sent to us by J. H. of Oneida, who adds, that “a great deal of the wheat lately taken to Albany, and called Italian, is not genuine.”

METHOD OF RAISING WHEAT SEVERAL YEARS IN SUCCESSION ON THE SAME LAND.

Mr. Edmund C. Millett, of Minot, observes that he purchased a farm a few years since, that had been running down for 20 years, and as he could not at once obtain manure enough to improve the whole of the farm, and as he wished to raise wheat on more land than he could prepare in the usual manner, he followed the method of improving his land by clover, as recommended in the 1st volume of the Farmer. Two years ago last spring he commenced sowing about eight pounds of clover seed to the acre with his wheat, and as soon as the wheat was harvested, he ploughed in the clover and stubble, and last spring he ploughed the ground again and sowed wheat and clover as before, without any manure. When he harvested the wheat he kept what grew on four rods less than half an acre by itself, as it was the Black sea wheat, a different kind from the rest of his crop; the produce was 18½ bushels. The other kind of wheat on the same ground was a good crop, but being harvested with several acres grown on land differently prepared, the produce was not ascertained. Mr. M. says that he shall manage a part of his land in the same manner for years, and see what the result will be; he thinks it will be favorable. He intends to get a cultivator and work his ground with that in the spring, as it will be cheaper than ploughing, and he can loosen the surface without disturbing, so much, the stubble and clover when it is well ploughed under.

Plaster sown with clover would increase the crop on most soils, and on that account benefit the succeeding crop of wheat, but whether a very rank growth of clover would injure the crop of wheat with which it grows, or not, we cannot say; it is a good subject for experiment. We select the following remarks:

Experience has demonstrated that when the sulphate of lime, or plaster of paris is applied to soils, that it increases the growth of clover, and that when clover grown upon the soil is mixed, either by ploughing in the whole crop or by turning under clover stubble, that it prepares such soils for producing wheat in greater perfection than when manure is applied from the yard.

It has been by pursuing this course of tillage, or rotation of crops, that many lands in western New York, which by nature were thin, light soils, and which did not when first cultivated, produce more than fifteen bushels of wheat per acre, have been made to produce from thirty to forty bushels—How long the fertility of lands thus managed

will continue to increase is unknown, but thus far our fields which have been cultivated the greatest length of time, where attention has been paid to rotation, produce not only the greatest quantity but the best quality of wheat.

Where fields are clear from stumps and stones so that they can be ploughed deep and regular, and where proper attention has been paid to seeding with Timothy and Clover, many prefer turning clover either in crop or stubble under and allowing it to remain working the soil lightly with drag and rollers. In this way it is thought the greatest advantage by the preparatory crop is realized.—*Yankee Farmer.*

SETTING MILK FOR CREAM.

Mr. Tucker—Having found much satisfaction in reading the communications of others in the Monthly Genesee Farmer, I have concluded to offer some of my experience in the great field of Agriculture. And first, I will state my plan in setting milk for cream, which I consider much more convenient than the common way. My first education in this respect, was, of course, to set the milk in broad shallow pans, so that it would stand thin as well as cool; but about ten or twelve years ago my milk became too plenteous for my pans, and I was driven to the necessity of setting my milk in high earthen pots, such as we use to keep cream in. When we commenced this operation, I told my wife that we should get but little cream from those pots; but we had no other way to save our milk. But to our surprise we found the high pots to produce as much cream in proportion to the quantity of milk as any other vessels. Encouraged by this result, we adopted the plan of setting our milk in common 8, 10 or 12 quart tin pails, which would occupy but little room even for the largest dairies. We found these pails much more convenient, being much easier skimmed, and easily removed from place to place by the bails. Ever since we commenced this practice, our butter has commanded the highest price in market, and we have proved beyond all doubt that the cream will rise as perfectly 10 or 12 inches deep as in any other way.

Another circumstance it may be proper to mention. Having found some difficulty by reason of some of my cows in the latter part of the summer refusing to give their milk freely in the morning, so that I could get their milk but once a day, which dried them up very fast, I sought for a long time for a remedy by reading and conversing with my neighbors, but no remedy could I find, until at length, instead of salting my cows twice a week, I furnished myself with a box about six inches square in the clear, into which I put a handful of salt, and took it every morning with my pail, letting the cow partake of the salt while I was milking. I have continued the practice, salting all my cows every morning, and beside effecting the cure of their holding up their milk, I find that they give an increased quantity, so that I consider myself richly rewarded for the extra trouble.—*Genesee Farmer.*

REMARKABLE BENEFIT FROM GYPSUM.

From the Genesee Farmer.

Messrs. L. Tucker & Co.—Please inform our friend, the Plough-jogger, that Agricola has stated nothing but the truth about the 14 acre lot—

The lot is situated about a mile east of Lansingburg, on the Hudson, in Rensselaer county; and the principal facts stated by Agricola are well known to more than a hundred credible inhabitants of that village at the present time.

The land was originally as poor as self-righteousness, and for fourteen years it scarcely afforded pasture for one family. It was then ploughed five times, harrowed five times, and at each ploughing and harrowing, the stones were picked off, and sowed in wheat and clover, and plastered with one and a half bushels of plaster to the acre. In sowing the plaster, one piece was omitted through mistake, and this land could be seen from the Mohawk falls, four miles distant; it was covered with stunted clover and mulleins, while the land adjoining was covered with clover three feet long. It was afterwards divided into four acre lots. Agricola dug the post holes and set the posts, and afterwards took from one lot six hundred and fourteen cart loads of stone, and the three lots were covered with stone at least three inches all over the surface. There is no mistake about this as Ulmus would say—for I know it by feeling, and feeling is the naked truth.

Now, why was the land omitted in plastering covered only with stunted clover and mullein, while the adjoining land was covered with a luxuriant growth of clover? The land originally was very poor, and I should think no stimulant could promote such luxuriance, for twelve years, unless it was a powerful agent and permanent in its effects.

Is it not possible that the plaster operated in attracting the vegetable food from the atmosphere? It certainly could not find it in the earth. When manures, either vegetable or animal, are buried in the earth, they are slowly resolved into carbonic acid gas, which is absorbed by the earth, and yielded to the future crop by degrees, and in such portions as the capillary vessels can take in. The carcass of a dead animal, grass or weed, after decay on the surface, we all know, do little good to the crop—the virtue is blown away by the winds, and is lost to vegetation, but if buried in the earth at a proper depth is yielded slowly, and the plaster of paris may very possibly have an agency in retaining this vegetable food near the capillary vessels of the plants, so that it can be taken in and assimilated. I think if the Plough-jogger will consult his reason, he will guess that plaster may very possibly do good without stimulating the earth.

AGRICOLA.

Potter, Aug. 29, 1837.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Commissioner's Report.

THE PRODUCT OF ONE AND A HALF ACRE.

The products of an acre and a half in a garden the present season, are worthy of notice.

The land was manured with eight cords of manure to the acre, and there have been grown on it for sale, and to be sold, as follows:

3,500 bunches of Onions, at 5 cents,	\$175.00
45 barrels of beets, at \$1.50 per barrel,	67.50
Cabbages sold,	100.00
24 bushels of Parsnips,	10.50
2 " Beans,	4.00
10 " Potatoes,	6.67

\$393.6

Besides a supply of vegetables for family use from the same garden.

The establishment with which the last account is connected presents one of the most beautiful examples of persevering industry, and admirable economy and management, to be met with in our industrious and frugal community. The individual began his married life with only \$500, which was the dower of his wife. He has never been the owner of more than 10½ acres of land, but has often hired land for improvement. His whole and exclusive business has been farming. He has been blest with ten children, of whom seven are sons, and all of whom have been brought up in habits of useful industry, and had the advantages of a useful education. His house is handsome enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition; and his out-door and in-door establishments patterns of neatness and order. He has all the needed comforts and luxuries of life; and in property may be pronounced independent. The habits of such a family are in themselves a fortune. He and his two sons have this year cut and cured 75 tons of hay; and better hay is not to be found.

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP IN WINTER.

I have frequently thought that an open December, which is so often wished for by the farmer to save his winter's supply of hay, is more prejudicial to his sheep, when they ramble over the fields, and to his own interest, than he is generally aware of. It would certainly comport more with real economy, if he were to bring up his sheep by the 10th of December into winter quarters, even if the weather should remain warm and the ground uncovered. If they lose flesh at this time they cannot regain it until spring, and the mortality which sometimes costs flocks of sheep, is imputable to this cause.

Sheep in winter should have sheds; the preservation of their health requires this indulgence, and nature prompts to it. Let me ask, do they remain in the open air in a storm? No—they as instinctively run to their covering as a man does to his house, and if they do not require it quite as much, they appear as grateful for the shelter. For a flock of poor sheep a protection from the weather is all important. Those in good condition do not so much want it, as they have a better coat both of flesh and wool; but for them it is likewise useful, and a good farmer will not omit to give all the requisite shelter.

As soon as sheep are brought into the yard, the different kinds of ewes, lambs and wethers should be carefully separated and kept during the winter apart. It is important that those in one yard should be as nearly of size as practicable; for by being so, there are no strong ones among them, to drive them from their provender. All will feed alike and do well. The flocks ought likewise to be as small as we can conveniently make them. It is an invariable rule that a small flock does much better than a large one, even if both, according to their number, are fed equally well. If the flocks in each yard can be reduced to between fifty and one hundred, so much the better; and it is a great desideratum to make them as few as fifty, if it can in any way be effected. It is likewise necessary to have a separate yard for old and poor sheep, and if there are any in the

t do not subsequently do well, they

should be removed into what is commonly called the hospital. These hospital sheep, by being few in number, having a good warm bed, a sheaf of oats, or a few screenings from under the fanning mill, once a day, will soon begin to improve and do well. I have had my hospital sheep in better condition with this care by spring, than any other flock, and I must say that for the last three seasons, my sheep were in a better condition when I turned them out of my yard in the spring, than when I put them up in the beginning of winter.

Sheep ought to be rather sparingly than sumptuously fed, three times a day, out of racks, to prevent them from running over and trampling on the hay. As soon as one is seen in any of the flocks to become thin, it ought to be removed at once into the hospital, where it will be better fed. If you neglect to do this, soon it will be too late, and you will suffer loss; for a sheep once reduced to a certain point cannot be recovered. It is good to give them a feeding of straw or pine tops, if you please; it invigorates their health, and makes a change in their food. They ought all to be daily watered, and if your hay has not been salted, they ought to have a lick of salt occasionally. By adopting these rules, you will save all your sheep; or you will not lose more of them than you would of the same number of horses and cattle. They will have no disease among them. I have often thought of an observation made to me by an experienced wool grower, from whom I asked for information of the diseases of sheep; he answered: "What have you to do with the diseases of sheep—take care of them and you will have no need for remedies." This observation struck me as strange at the time, but subsequent experience has amply confirmed it.—*Dr. Beekman.*

SCRATCHES.

The scratches is a disease which soon places a horse in such a situation as to render him unfit for any kind of service. When it is permitted to run upon a horse for any length of time without any remedy being applied, the ankles and legs swell very much, and lameness is produced in so great a degree, that he is scarcely able to move.

Scratches are produced from many different causes: hard riding, dirty stables, legs left wet at night without rubbing, standing in his manure, or mud, where he is confined in the stall, &c. Although much inflammation may appear, and the disease discover much inveteracy, the cure is not difficult.

Remedies.—No. 1. Remove the horse to a clean stall; with strong soap suds wash his legs and ankles nicely; clean out his feet; then wash every part inflamed or sore in strong copperas water, twice a day until the cure is performed: take half a gallon of blood from the neck vein, and give a mash twice a week, of 1 gallon bran, 1 teaspoonful saltpetre, 1 tablespoonful powdered brimstone. Great attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the stable.

No. 2. After the horse is placed in a clean stall and his legs and ankles washed with soap suds, take of blue stone 1 ounce, alum 4 ounces, to which add half a gallon strong decoction of red oak bark, stir them together until the alum and bluestone are dissolved; then wash the cracks, sores, and inflamed parts, twice a day, and the

cure will be effected in a very short time. Light or green food would be preferable to any other, for a horse thus diseased, until a cure is performed.

No. 3. After washing the legs and ankles with soap suds, take one tablespoonful powdered brimstone, one do. lard, mix well together and anoint the sores and parts inflamed twice a day. A horse will get well much sooner confined in a stall, than by running at large.

No. 4. Boil poke root to a strong decoction, and bathe the ankles twice a day. In all cases a clean stable will aid you much in making a quick cure of the scratches.

STRAINS.

Strains, in whatever part of a horse, produced from running, slips, blows or hard riding, are the relaxing, overstretching, or breaking the muscles, or tendinous fibres.—A strain, unless uncommon, may be cured in a short time, by applying the following remedies:

No. 1. Take of sharp vinegar 1 pint; spirit of any kind, half a pint; camphor one ounce; mix them well together, and bathe the part injured twice a day; a piece of flannel wet with the mixture, and wrapped around the part, will be very beneficial; and from the neck vein take half a gallon of blood.

No. 2. Take of opodeldoc a piece the size of a marble, and rub it on the strained part with the naked hand, until the hand becomes dry, twice a day; should the injured part resist both these remedies, you may conclude the injury is a very serious one, which nothing but time can relieve, and the horse must be turned out upon grass a sufficient length of time for nature herself to perform the great operation.

MANGE.

The mange in horses is a disease of the skin, which is generally rough, thick, and full of wrinkles, especially about the mane, tail, thighs, and the little hair that remains on these parts stands up very much like bristles.

The ears and eye-brows are sometimes attacked, and in a short time are left quite naked. The mange is an infectious disease: indeed so much so, that if a horse is carried into a stable where one that is mangy has been in the habit of standing, he will be almost certain to take the infection, unless the litter has been removed and the stable properly cleansed and aired. Proper attention will make the cure easy.

Remedy.—Take of powdered brimstone and hog's lard an equal quantity; mix them well together and anoint the part affected twice a day, bleed plentifully and give two or three mashes (composed of bran, sulphur, saltpetre, and sassafras) within a week, by which time a cure will be performed.

A clean stable and nice bed of straw will aid much in accomplishing the object in view.

TO DESTROY VERMIN IN CATTLE.

The following is an extract of a letter from our friend, *Edward Garrigues*, of Darby, Pennsylvania:

"Observing some observations relating to destroying vermin on cattle, I am also induced to re-

mark, that a cow, much injured thereby, was cured immediately by rubbing down the spine, from head to tail, with *Coe Indicus*, or rather a decoction thereof, which produced an entire new coat of hair, and changed the appearance of the beast so much for the better, that the former owner would not have known her only by the mark of white on her hide."

AGRICULTURE AND USEFUL ARTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S.
MARCH 5, 1838.

Mr. RANDOLPH, from the committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom were referred so much of the report of the Commissioner of Patents as relates to agriculture, and also a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 5, 1838, on the same subject, report:

That they have had the same under consideration, and have come to the unanimous conclusion that some legislative action in the premises is imperiously demanded. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, have been considered the three great interests of our country; yet it is a strange and singular fact, that whilst millions upon millions of the public treasure, drawn in a great measure from the agricultural portion of the community, have been expended to protect, preserve, and promote the interests vested in manufactures and commerce, scarcely a dollar has been appropriated, either directly or indirectly, to advance the interests of agriculture: and this fact is the more striking when it is considered how large a majority of our whole population is engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and that probably eight-tenths of the Representatives in Congress are elected by that most worthy and substantial, yet most unobtrusive and retiring class of our citizens. The committee make these remarks in no unkind feelings towards the commercial and manufacturing classes of our community; but, on the contrary, they regard them and their efforts to elevate the character and promote the interests of their country as worthy of all praise: and whilst they complain that so little has been done for the interests of agriculture, they would by no means intimate that too much has been done for our manufactures and commerce; yet the committee would draw from these facts the conclusion that, as so much has been done for two branches of our national interests, any measure calculated to promote the third, and as your committee believe, the most important branch, ought to meet with favorable and liberal consideration from Congress. The extent of our country and the variety of climate and soil are such as to invite to the production of almost every article that will promote the comfort and convenience and even the luxury of man, and render us, in the utmost extent of the term, the most independent nation on earth; yet, although our "lines are fallen in pleasant places," and we have "a good heritage," and the bountiful hand of our Creator has scattered over the face of the earth, in rich profusion, seeds and plants of every variety, as there is a peculiar adaptation of each of these productions to some particular cli-

mate or soil, our great advantages will be of little importance, unless we are enabled to avail ourselves of them. And it is a fact too well known to require argument or illustration, that many plants which are of little account in their native soil, increase in variety and luxuriance, and become of immense value, by cultivation in a foreign climate: thus, the *potato*, which now furnishes food for millions, was a few centuries ago imported into Europe merely for its beautiful flower; and the *cotton-plant*, which now furnishes the rich staple of a large portion of the Union, was scarcely known in our country fifty years ago. It is true, individual effort may do something in this matter, and the increased interest which is felt by intelligent individuals throughout the Union to elevate the character and importance of agriculture may, through societies and other laudable means, do still more; yet the utmost efforts of individuals and societies are feeble and powerless, compared with even the incidental action of Government, which, with its Argus eyes and Briarian arms, may see at a single glance whatever will tend to benefit any and every portion of our country, and be enabled to collect from every part of the world, and scatter through each section of the nation, seeds and plants so adapted to our own soil and climate, as will greatly enlarge our productive industry, and diffuse plenty and happiness throughout the community. An effort of this kind by the General Government would not only be thus directly beneficial to the people, but would have a most salutary influence in raising the spirit and standard of agriculture, promoting sound intelligence amongst its votaries, and in giving a spur and energy hitherto unknown to the first and noblest occupation of man. It would incite the citizens of the old States, instead of abandoning their own sunny fields and the scenes of their earliest and dearest associations, to attempt by the cultivation of some new article, to resuscitate their old worn-out lands, which, by a continual succession of the same crops, have become, in a measure, unproductive and valueless.

The committee take great pleasure in advertizing to the Treasury circular of September 6, 1827, requiring our foreign consuls and naval officers to collect and transmit to this country, valuable seeds and plants which might come under their observation abroad; but they have to lament that hitherto no effort has been made by Congress to give effect and value to an enterprise so nobly begun; and although our officers and citizens abroad have shown a pariseworthy zeal to promote the enlightened views of the Government, by collecting and transmitting valuable seeds and plants, yet, as there was no place designated for their reception, and no person charged with their preservation and dissemination, they have in many instances been suffered to perish, after they had reached our own ports and custom-houses; and but for the attention called to the subject by the present enlightened Commissioner of the Patent Office, the old practice of importing seeds to perish would still be continued. Your committee have, therefore, thought proper to report a bill, placing this whole matter under the charge of the Commissioner of Patents and such individuals as may be employed under him, and making a small appropriation, sufficient to cover the necessary expenses of the undertaking, leaving it to the future

wisdom of Congress to enlarge upon the plan, until, if thought desirable, an *agricultural depository and establishment* may be eventually erected here, at the capital of a great and free nation, that will do credit to her citizens, and rival the boasted establishments of Europe. Your committee have also thought proper to require that the Commissioner should make an annual report to Congress of his proceedings under the proposed act, embodying notices of valuable improvements in agricultural implements, and such statistical and other useful matter that may come under his observation, as may tend to prevent frauds and speculation, and the excessive importation of foreign grain, and diffuse a general information on the subject-matter throughout the whole country. Such a document your committee believe would be looked for with great interest, and be attended with the most happy and beneficial results to every portion of the community. Your committee therefore respectfully recommend the adoption of the bill accompanying this report, which appropriates the sum of \$5,000 for the collection of seeds and plants and the establishment of an agricultural depository in the Patent Office, and requiring the Commissioner gratuitously to distribute throughout the Union, the seeds and plants collected, and to make to Congress an annual report on the subject.

A BILL in addition to the "Act to promote the progress of useful arts, and for other purposes," approved July forth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed in the Patent Office, in manner provided in the second section of the act to which this is additional, a clerk, to be denominated "the agriculturist," who shall, under direction of the Commissioner of Patents, superintend the collection and distribution of seeds and plants, and render such other service as may be required for this general object, and whose salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum; and said Commissioner shall be authorized to employ two laborers, if necessary, at a salary not exceeding four hundred dollars each per annum, to aid in distributing such seeds and plants.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for paying said agriculturist, laborers, and for the purchasing and distribution of seeds, and the contingencies of this branch of the Patent Office, the sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said Commissioner shall annually, in the month of January, transmit to Congress a detailed statement of the expenditures for the agricultural branch, with such information on the subject of agriculture, and the improvements in agricultural implements, as he may deem useful.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all officers in commission from the Government be authorized to transmit, at the expense of the Patent office, such useful seeds and plants as they may be able to obtain without expense, and to purchase such as may be particularly requested by the Commissioner of Patents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the

Commissioner of Patents shall designate and set apart some suitable place or apartment in the Patent Office to be used as a depository for the seeds and plants collected by virtue of this act; and that the same shall be gratuitously distributed throughout the country, in such equitable manner as the Commissioner of Patents may designate.

Report from the Commissioner of Patents, transmitting information in relation to the duties of his office for the year 1837.

PATENT OFFICE, January 1, 1838.

SIR: In obedience to the law for promoting the progress of science and useful arts, the Commissioner of Patents would respectfully report:

That, during the year 1837, *four hundred and thirty-five patents* have been issued from the Patent Office, of which classified and alphabetical lists are annexed, marked A and B.*

That, during the same period, *one hundred and sixty-eight patents* have expired and become public property, as by list annexed, marked C.*

That the receipts for patents, caveats, disclaimers, improvements, and copies, for the year, amount to *twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eight cents*: from which may be deducted *three thousand three hundred and twenty dollars* paid on applications withdrawn, as by statement annexed, marked D.*

That the payments made for the restoration of models, records, and drawings, consumed by the late fire, amount to *ten thousand seven hundred and five dollars and fifteen cents*, as exhibited in the statement marked E.*

That the ordinary expenditures of the office have been *nineteen thousand four hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighty-three cents*, as by account marked F.* These expenses have been increased, for the year 1837, by the purchase of furniture, record-books, &c., destroyed in the fire of December, 1836.

The utmost economy has been used in replacing these articles, and no more have been procured than were indispensably necessary. The furniture has been selected with reference to the new building, when the same shall be completed and fit for use.

The number of patents issued during the year 1837 is less than in some preceding years. This is to be attributed chiefly to the operation of the new law, which subjects all applications for patents to a careful examination as to the originality of the invention claimed. Power is given to the Commissioner to refuse a patent, if the invention is not deemed sufficiently useful; but this power is seldom exercised, and is confined to cases where the patent may be in some way injurious, the improvement frivolous, or where an attempt is made to avoid a prior patent. It is the intention of the Commissioner to err (if at all) on the side of liberality, leaving the parties affected to the courts, to contest their doubtful rights. About one-third of the applications made have been rejected, and very few pass without important alterations. In all cases of rejection, an appeal can be made from the decision of the Commissioner; but no such appeal has yet been taken.

The destructive fire, in December, 1836, has occasioned unavoidable delay in discharging the duties of the office. The undersigned, however, has the satisfaction to state, that, by great exertions, the regular business is nearly brought up; but that, to accomplish this, he has been compelled to employ some extra assistance.

The business of the office has increased, and will doubtless continue to increase, with the growth of the country; and the present number of clerks is inadequate to perform all the duties appertaining to patents. I would also remark, that the preparation of copies for judicial purposes, as well as other duties, often requires despatch. If the Commissioner were authorized to employ temporary aid in such emergencies, allowing no more compensation than is established by law, this authority would prevent such frequent interruption of the regular clerks, and secure the public against claims for services not performed.

The labor of the clerks employed in this office has, for the most part, been severe—as much so as that of those who were embraced in the compensation act of last session; and I deem it but just to suggest their equal claim to the additional per centage which, by that act, was granted to others.

The revenue of the office will meet all its necessary disbursements, and it is highly desirable that its business be performed without delay.

Considerable progress has been made in restoring the lost models and records, in conformity with the act of Congress for that purpose: some of the most valuable of the models have been restored, and others contracted for. The collection already made is becoming interesting, and shows a great improvement in their construction.

The commissioners appointed to designate those models which are the most important, and the compensation to be given for the same, have adopted measures to accomplish this object. Notices on this subject have been published in almost all the newspapers in the Union.

The present accommodations do not furnish suitable protection to the models; hence, many of the best cannot be exhibited until suitable cases are provided for them in the new building; and patentees feel unwilling to send their models, until better accommodations are furnished, where the same can be preserved.

Each patentee (and the number exceeds ten thousand) has been addressed personally, through the post office of the place where he resided when the patent was issued. Many, undoubtedly, in consequence of a change of residence, will fail to receive the communication; but since no patent granted before the fire can be given in evidence without being first recorded anew, this restriction will probably secure the return of the most important. Improvements offered on former patents will, in many cases, require the furnishing of models of old inventions; and in a short time the most valuable records, it is hoped, will be restored.

Two thousand patents have been restored, and recorded anew, since January last. The drawings of many of these have been executed by persons in this office, in a style and manner which

reflect much credit on the skill of the draughtsman; they form already a valuable collection.

(To be Continued.)

[From the *New York Statesman*.]

LUCERNE.

New York, Nov. 26, 1827.

DEAR SIR:—When I was at your farm, last summer, I observed a field of *Lucerne* in luxuriant growth, and great promise. Your absence from home, prevented my learning the particulars of its culture, uses and value.

This grass, I think is not known to any considerable extent in Great Britain or Ireland. In passing through those countries a few years ago I do not recollect to have seen it at all. Perhaps the humidity of the climate, the nature of the soil, and the strong growth of the other *finer* grasses, may account for its absence. In France, however, I found it held in great esteem, it produced abundantly, allowing four or five cuttings in a season, and was used in its green state for *soiling* cattle.

Your experiments have, no doubt, been made with care. A detailed statement of them will be of service to our agricultural interests. If you will oblige me by furnishing the statement, it will gratify me to be the medium of communicating it to the public.

Yours, very respectfully,

I. M. ELY.

Hon. Jesse Buel, Albany.

Albany, Dec. 7th, 1827.

DEAR SIR,—I most cheerfully comply with your request, in communicating my experiments in the culture of *Lucerne*.

My first essay to cultivate this grass was made in 1820. I sowed it with summer grain, but too thin; the summer was dry, and not more than a fourth of the plants survived till autumn. I ploughed it up at the end of the second year.

In 1824, I sowed sixteen pounds of seed on an acre, well prepared by manure and potatoes, the preceding year, with a half a bushel of winter rye, the whole broadcast. The ground was well harrowed and rolled after it was sown. The rye soon spread its leaves upon the surface and protected the *Lucerne* until its roots had good hold of the soil. It grew well notwithstanding the drought. The latter end of August, perceiving that some of the rye was pushing up seed stalks and that some weeds were overtaking the grass, I mowed it, and fed it green to my cattle. In 1825, I cut three tolerable crops and soiled it to my cows. In 1826 I cut it four times for green fodder, and in the autumn, gave the field a slight top dressing of rotten dung. This year my stock has consisted of six cows and four oxen. My summer pasture would not more than suffice for two of them. I fed them on hay and ruta bags, till about the 20th May, when I commenced cutting and feeding my *Lucerne*, morning and evening, in such quantities as I found my cattle would consume. By the time I had cut over the acre, the part first mown, was again fit for the scythe. Two cuttings, with the small pasture in which the cattle run, sufficed till my meadows and grain fields were fit to turn into. A third crop was cut for hay, and a fourth might have been cut also, but for the difficulty of curing

* For these statements, see Doc. 112, present session.

it. This is the field which you saw when at my house.

From my own experience, as well as from the observations of others who have cultivated this grass, I am satisfied that one acre of good Lucerne will feed six cows five months, from the 20th or 25th May to the 25th October. This, to a person located as I am, upon a small farm, where land is high, would be worth \$45, or \$1.50 per month for each beast.

Lucerne is less affected by drought than any grass I am acquainted with, and but few grasses abide longer than it does in the soil. It does not attain its full strength until the third year, and its medium duration is ten or twelve years.

I will further remark, for the guidance of those who may undertake to cultivate Lucerne, and are unacquainted with its character and habits, that it requires a rich, deep, clean, light, and dry soil. It will neither do well upon clays nor wet grounds.

It should be sown only in spring, when the ground has acquired warmth sufficiently to promote a quick and vigorous growth.

It should be mown for soiling as soon as the blossoms appear; and be permitted to wilt a few hours in the swath before it is fed to neat cattle; and lastly, like all other crops.

It is benefitted by an occasional dressing of manure. I think the best way is to apply compost or short dung in Autumn, and harrow with a light harrow in the spring.

When cut for hay, there is a difficulty in curing Lucerne without great loss, as the leaves dry and crumble before the stem is cured. It should be managed like clover—lay a few hours in swath, and then put into small slender cocks with a fork. It will cure in two good days. I mixed my autumn crop, in the barn, with alternate layers of straw.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BUEL.

Isaac M. Ely, Esq.

Cavendar, (near Yonker's) Westchester County, Dec. 31st, 1827.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 26th instant, together with an accompanying copy of "The Statesman," you were so obliging as to send me, I received by this morning's mail.

I have attentively perused the statement of Judge Buel, in his letter to you, on the subject of Lucerne, and am pleased to find that his experience, in its culture, so fully accords with my own. The first experiment I made with this grass, was in the Summer of 1821; but the seed did not vegetate, owing doubtless, to there being unsound, rather than to any peculiarity of management; for, when good, they appear to germinate as freely as those of red clover. Not being discouraged by my first essay, I prepared the following year, the same piece of ground, for the reception of fresh seed. This was sown, broadcast, in the early part of July, 1822, without a protecting cover. The plants soon made their appearance, notwithstanding a period of dry weather which succeeded, and continued to grow finely till checked by the frost.—As the crop was neither cut nor depastured, a large burden was left on the ground; and in the ensuing spring, before other grasses had yet started, the Lucerne exhibited a flourishing growth. Without entering into any further details respecting this

crop, it will be sufficient to say, that it completely justified, in all respects, the encomiums I had read upon its value. It may be well, however, to remark, that in accordance with the directions of some writers on the subject, I had the ground harrowed for the alleged purpose of extirpating weeds and promoting its vigor. This was done in the third year of its growth, and by these means more than half of the roots were destroyed. The remainder, however, continued to grow well for a year after; but, as the crop did not exhibit the flourishing appearance as before, I determined upon breaking up the ground.

In the beginning of May, 1833, I had about two acres sown with Lucerne. The ground was divided into three pieces, and each piece was, along with the Lucerne, sown with a different grain crop. These consisted of barley, buckwheat and winter rye. The result of the experiment was as follows, viz: that sown with rye proved the best, and that with barley ranked best in quality; but what accompanied the buckwheat was entirely smothered. The Lucerne growing on the two former pieces, being now in the fourth year of its growth, is in a most vigorous state, and so far from evincing any symptoms of decline, continued to grow, the last season, more luxuriantly than ever. I commenced cutting it last spring on the 27th April. It then yielded, I should judge, at the rate of a ton and a half to the acre, on the supposition that the grass had been cured into hay. It was cut for the purpose of soiling, and given to the horses in the stable and to working oxen. The produce amounted, during the season, to six cuttings. In this experiment, the quantity of seed used, was at the rate of 20 lbs to the acre. It was cultivated on a soil similar to that described by Judge Buel, as indispensable to its success.

It is unnecessary, here, to recapitulate all that has been said and written, in favor of this plant. I would remark, however, that the great advantages which have been alleged in its favor, are fully borne out by my experience. It may, further, be well to observe that in reference to the remarks of Judge B. there was no difficulty, whatever, on its being made into hay, when managed in the mode he describes. And it seems to me a matter of some importance to bear in mind that although the virtues of Lucerne have been most largely descanted upon by British writers, it is a plant, which is far better adapted to our own country than that of Britain. The latter country, it would appear, does not possess the requisite degree of heat and dryness, to insure the full advantage of its real value. And it seems to be expedient, if not necessary, in that country to cultivate it at the expense of drilling—while here it answers with perfect success in the easier and cheaper mode of broadcast.

Notwithstanding, however, what has been said in praise of the merits of this grass, I am not unaware of the objections that have been made to its general introduction in this country. More especially, of those advanced by a distinguished agriculturist in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It was my intention to have noticed them, and to have offered some views of individual practice in relation to the subject, leading to a difference of conviction. The length, however, to which this communication has already attained, prevents me

from dwelling any longer upon the merits in question.

With great respect, I am yours, &c.,
V. LIVINGSTON.
J. M. Ely, Esq.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr. & CO.

Light street, near Pratt street Wharf,

OFFER FOR SALE, an extensive assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and SEEDS, comprising all that are required to stock the most extensive plantation. Particular attention is directed towards the manufacturing department, where the most competent workmen are employed and durable materials used.

The assortment of PLOUGHES is large and various, among which are the Double mould board, Sub-soil, Self-sharpening, Improved Davis, &c.

WHEAT FANS—Com. Dutch, Crank Shake, and Watkins' Patent.

CORN SHELLERS—For manual and horse power, warranted to shell 2 700 bushels of corn per day.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—For breaking the cob in suitable size for feeding stock.

CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS—of these there are several sizes. The late improvements made have rendered them the most perfect and effective Straw Cutters in the country.

THRASHING MACHINES and Horse Powers.

CULTIVATORS, for cultivating Corn, Tobacco, &c. DRILL and SOWING MACHINES, for drilling vegetable and grass Seeds.

VEGETABLE CUTTERS, for slicing turnips, mangel wurtzel, pumpkins, &c.

HARROWS—Expanding, Corn. Square and Diamond shape.

GREEN'S PATENT and common DUTCH STRAW CUTTERS.

Grain Cradles and Grass Snaeths, with warranted Scythes attached, Sickles, Scythe Stones, Grabs and Hay Rakes, Hay and Manure Forks, with 2 & 6 prongs, Ox Yokes, Grubbing Hoes, Docking Irons, Ames' Spades and Shovels, cast steel Axes, Bramble Hooks, Hay Knives, Box, Pruning and Sheep Shears, Grass Hooks, Pruning Knives, Children's Spades, and various other Garden Tools.

For Merchants wishing to purchase Ploughs and Carting to sell again, will find it to their interest to examine our stock, being the largest and most general assortment in this city, and for sale on liberal terms.

GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS—Just received from Europe, and from the Clairmont Seed Gardens near this city, an extensive assortment of Garden and European Field Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, viz.

French Sugar Beet Seed, Mangle Wortzel, Ruta Baga, superior Beet and Radish Seeds, early and late Cabbage Seed, 30 kinds early and late Peas, bunch and pole Beans, Hybrid and other Turnip Seeds, Cauliflower and Broccoli; Scotch Kale, Parsnip, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Summer and winter Squash, Melons, Leek, Celery, Ockra, Salsify Cress, superior assortment of Flower Seeds, Herb Seeds, etc. etc.

FIELD SEEDS—English and Italian Ray Grass, Trefoil, Burnet, St. Foin, Lucerne, white and red Clover, green and blue Grass, early Potatoes, Gamma Grass Roots, Baden and Mercer Corn, Italian and Tuscany Wheat, Timothy, Herds and Orchard Grass, Millet, etc.

TREES AND PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice from the Clairmont Nurseries, near this city.

Wanted, prime lots Seed, Grain and Grass Seed.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Corn and corn planting—Dutton Corn—clover and plaster—lime essential to the growth of wheat—movement in favor of an agricultural society by the jurors of Baltimore county court—directions for spring wheat culture—cure for murrain in cattle—unguent for a sore—drink for sick cows—mode of manufacturing beet sugar—setting milk for cream—remarkable benefit from gypsum—product of a 1 1-2 acre garden—management of sheep in winter—cure for the scratches—do. for strains—do. for mange—to destroy vermin in cattle—report to the H. of Representatives of the U. S. on agriculture and useful arts—bill to promote the same—culture of lucerne—advertisements—prices current.

[April 10, 1838]

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

[These Prices are carefully corrected every Monday]

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100 lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	75	76
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	18	12
North Carolina,	"	10	12
U. S. land	"	10	12
Louisiana — Alabama	"	10	12
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wht. fam.	bushel.	9 50	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	7 50	
Super-H. st. from stores	"	7 00	
" wagon price,	"	7 75	
City Mills, super	"	8 00	
" extra	"	7 50	
Susquehanna,	"	4 75	
Rye,	bhd.	19 00	
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhd.	bbl.	4 00	
do. in bbls.	bushel.	8 00	8 50
GRASS SEEDS, whole red Clover,	"	2 50	3 00
Kentucky blue	"	3 00	3 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	3 00	
Tall meadow Oat,	"	1 00	1 25
Herds, or red top,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	6	7
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	ton.	7	8
" water rotted,	ton.	7	8
Hoops, on the hoof,	ton.	7	8
Slaughtered,	ton.	7	8
Hops—first sort,	ton.	7	8
second,	ton.	7	8
refuse,	ton.	7	8
LAME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	34	
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	75	1 00
Black eye,	"	1 00	
Lady,	"	1 00	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	3	4
RAGS,	pound.	85	90
RYE,	bushel.	80	10 00
Susquehanna,	"	10 00	20 00
TOBACCO, crop, common,	"	4 00	6 00
" brown and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrapper, suitable	"	10 00	20 00
for segars,	"	8 00	10 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	10 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	33	—
" in hhd.	"	34	—
" wagon price,	"	30	
WAGON FAXTONS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35	40 18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30	35 18 20
One half do.	"	25	30 18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25	30 18 20
Pulled,	"	28	30 18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this fall, and which he will sell on moderate terms.

EDWARD F. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	13	13
BACON, ham, new, Balt. cured,	barrel.	11	—
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	10	—
Assorted, country,	"	20	25
ROLL,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	5 00	6 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	30 00	40 00
Cows, new milch,	"	9 00	12 00
Dry,	"	—	—
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100 lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
Eggs,	dozen.	12	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	bound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	1 1/2
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	1 1/2
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	1 1/2
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	1
Lynchburg,	1 1/2
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	1
Branch at Romney,	1
Do. Charlestown,	1
Do. Leesburg,	1 1/2
Wheeling Banks,	3
Ohio Banks, generally	6 7
New Jersey Banks gen.	5
New York City,	3 4
New York State,	3 4
Massachusetts,	3 3
Connecticut,	3 3
New Hampshire,	3 3
Maine,	3 3
Rhode Island,	3 3
North Carolina,	5
South Carolina,	6 7
Georgia,	do
New Orleans,	12

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK,
At the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquires, and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Wednesday the 2d of May next,
on which day will be sold twenty Improved Durham Short Horns, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "Rover," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderly, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady Sarah) by Pilot; gr. gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, Alexander, Orion, Splendor and others. And of and cows and Heifers, Beauty, Primrose, own sister to Reformer, Prize, Lady Bouen, Brilliant, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare Falconet, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorrell, Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss Andrews, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare Jessie, by Velocipede, dam by Sanchez, gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, Humphrey Clinker, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horse Turk and Alfred, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by their present owner, who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of one thousand, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reeves, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.

J. S. EASTMAN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from \$4 to \$15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis", "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from \$15 to \$50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from \$12 to \$20; Cutting Boxes, from \$7 to \$50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again; all of which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms and every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

We would particularly call the attention of County Merchants and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled entire all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

TRY THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

NO MISTAKE!

Every article warranted. 500 Ploughs, right and left hand, from \$4 to \$20. Also the Hill-side Plough, well adapted to turn down hill. Wheat Fans warranted to take garlic from all kinds wheat. Cutting Boxes for straw, corn fodder, &c. at low prices. Corn-shellers, of different sizes and patterns, \$15 to \$20. Castings by lb. or ton, to suit ploughs or machinery. All repairs in our line executed with durability, neatness and despatch.

Also, Cline's combined Plough.

J. T. DURDING.